2015 Proposed Updates to Idaho Food Code

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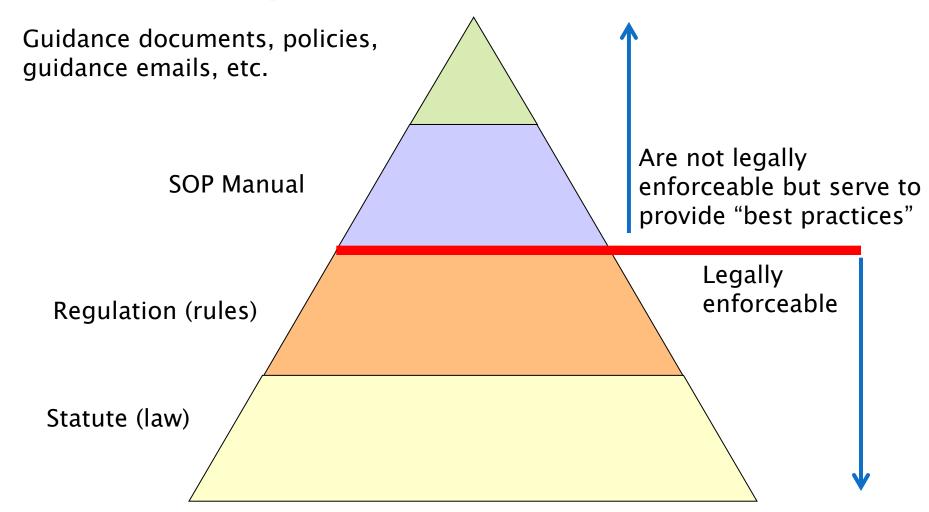
Statutory Authority

- ▶ Title 39–1603, Idaho Code directs Board of Health and Welfare to promulgate rules regarding:
 - Food safety and sanitation standards
 - Food establishment licenses
 - Plan review and specifications
 - Procedure and scope of inspections

Current Idaho Food Code

- Based on 2001 FDA Model Food Code
- Worked with stakeholders in 2003 and 2004 to adopt FDA Food Code
- Workgroup became Idaho Food Safety Advisory Committee
- Conference for Food Protection and FDA Food Code
- Retail food industry trends

Hierarchy of Statutes, Rules, etc.



Rules 101

- Negotiated Rules
 - Process of bringing together stakeholders and trying to find consensus
 - Possible that not every consideration or suggestion is incorporated into rule
- All rules will, at some time, be reviewed by the germane Legislative Committees
- Rules become final upon Sine die of Legislative Session if alternative date is not specified
- Proposed effective date of July 1, 2016



Negotiated Rules

- Intention is to update the Idaho Food Code and adopt the 2013 FDA Model Food Code
- Calendar (work backwards for deadlines)
 - January, 2016: Legislative Session begins
 - November 19, 2015: H&W Board hears proposed updates (proposal)
 - September 9 18: Public hearings on final proposal
 - September 2: Publish final proposal in Idaho Administrative Bulletin
 - July 24: Final draft submitted
 - Now July 24 accept comments on proposal



Highlights

- Terminology changes
- Violations
 - Priority = Critical
 - Priority foundation = Potentially Critical
 - Core = Non-Critical
 - Example: Food is cooled from 135°F to 70°F but takes more than 2 hours = critical
 - Food is being cooled but incorrectly = potentially critical
 - i.e. food is not in shallow containers, or food is not stirred while cooling, or food is not in small portions to allow for rapid cooling
 - Food is exposed to potential dust contamination during cooling = Non-critical
 - Have not identified a time frame for correction of a potentially critical violation
- Change Potentially Hazardous Foods (PHF) to Time/Temperature Control for Safety (TCS) - begins on page 6 of handout
 - Changes also need to be made in Statute



More highlights

- Certified Food Manager page 9
 - Would become effective July 1, 2018
 - Means at least 1 person available who has completed a nationally accredited food safety exam
 - ServSafe
 - NRFSP
 - Prometric
 - 360 Training
 - Others will be coming "on line" soon
 - Some facilities may be exempt from this requirement based on menu and limited food preparation
- Management of ill employees begins on page 11 of handout
- Date marking of foods begins on page 30 of handout
 - New food code is actually more lenient on date marking



More highlights

- Time as a public health control begins on page 31 of handout
 - Four hours maximum for hot items and for cold items if cold items cannot meet the criteria for 6 hours
 - Six hours maximum for cold items IF:
 - Starts at a refrigerated temperature
 - Food does not exceed 70°F
- Reduced Oxygen Packaging (ROP) begins on page 32 of handout
 - Clarifies language about when a variance and/or HACCP plan is required



May I comment after today?

- Yes comments accepted until July 24
- The deadline of July 24 allows us to consider and, possibly, incorporate comments
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